EXCITEMENT AND ALARM IN VIRGINIA.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTOWN

Dread of Another Abolitionist Incursion.

Project of Seizing and Holding Hostages for Old Brown.

RMMG FOR CIVIL WAR.

THE ALARM AT CHARLESTOWN

to guiet here, but the military forces are augmenting.

to several thousand dellars, of John Burns, Geo. H.
and M. Shirley, all of whom were jurors on the pre-

empt will be made to rescue the prisoners, and a from Urbana, Ohlo, addressed to Brown, and in cypher, which has been deciphered, tells him p in good spirits, that his friends are mustering, ill drop along one after another.

rrossed the river from Ohio, at or near Wheeling. rts are doubtless all humbug. The Alexandria

The first regiment, 400 strong, left at nine o'clock. Gov.
The was a passenger in the train. More troops are comag from Potersburg.

ACTION OF THE VIBGINIA COURT OF AP-PRAIS IN BROWN'S CASE .- WRIT OF ER-BOR REFUSED.

it rendered by the Circuit Court of Jefferson coun ty, was presented to the Supreme Court of Appeals yes Sorday. The Court to-day refused to award a writ of error eing of opinion that the judgment of the Circuit Court is lainly right. The execution, therefore, takes place on as second of December. Judges Allen, Daniel, Moncure, ee, and Robertson were on the bench.

ANOTHER INSURRECTIONIST CAUGHT.

that a man arrested there yesterday

RELIEF FOR THE FAMILY OF OLD BROWN.

meeting at the Tremont Temple this evening in be-the family of John Brown was fully attended-two thousand persons were present, and the net will doubtless give several hundred dollars to the

ies. A large number of ladies were present. emblage was called to order about half-pa n o'clock by Hon. John A. Andrew. He was no ed by the Rev. J. M. Manning, of the Old E a, and Wendell Philips. They were received with applause. The Divine blessing was invoked by al, who also offered up prayer for the family of

presiding officer, and would make but a few remarks, and would then announce the speakers. He referred to the letter of John Brown to Lydia Maria Child, and read ortion of it suggesting the need of aid to the writer's John Brown, he remarked, had fallen for an solf was right. The speaker sympathized with that idea, and all who did should see to it that the family of that beneat man should not suffer by the loss of their natural

to be present, as had been announced in the papers. His letter was hissed. He stated that he had understood both sides of the question were to be discussed. However, Mr. Andrew said, it was bardly likely that any one present thought there were two sides to the question as to whether John's Brown's family should be left to starve. Mr. Andrew made some farther remarks relative to the position of John Brown and his family and the eternal and Heaven sectained nature of the "irrepressible conflict." After stating that lithographic copies of Brown's letters to Mrs. Child had been printed and were for sale at the door at ten cents, he introduced the Rev. Mr. Manning.

the subject on hand to-night without expressing opinion regarding the affair at Harper's Ferry, should never have advised Brown to do what and done. Fillbusters went to Southern lands to rescue men from Spanish tyranny, and were not molested. But Brown had interfered with home tyranny and must die. Brown was not insune. He was the sword in the hand of a Higher Power. He was the finger of God writing upon the wall of Belshazzar's palace the doom of tyrants. Mr Manning took his heavers back to the day of the Boston ere, when Crispus attacks the colored man fought in defence of the liberty of white men. No patriot would have advised his attack on the British soldiery. But the eithens of Boston followed his remains to the grave in long procession, and year after year celebrated the anni-wersary of that massacre. The last public address Joseph Warren made before he feil at Bunker Hill was on ch an occasion—an address made in the very face of British bayonets, and defying intimidation. Bunker Hill that celebration was changed to the Fourth of July. Daniel Webster staid that from the day of the Boston massacre was dated the disruption of the Bri-tish empire. So might it be with the death of John Brown. Should, half a century hence, its result be the freedom of the whole land, no man would find fault with the battle of Harper's Ferry—when some other Daniel Webster, at a safe distance, might say that from the moment when John Brown swung between heaven and earth, might be up the people. The pariots said that it was caused by parading British regiments in Boston. So does the slave power parade before Northern conscience the revolting wickedness of slavery. The speaker then counselled, at some length, the cherishing of love for the slaveholder while we hated slavery. Faithfulness linked with love and firm adherence to duty was the rightful path, re. membering that the roots of slavery were in Northern

drew, in introducing Mr. Emerson, said that we had just beard from the old South church, with its holy memories of patriots, and we would turn next to the battle ground

and the whole introduction was ususually felicitious.

Mr. Emerson spoke substantially as follows:—In reference to the cause which has brought us together, the gentleman who proceded me has well said that between me, whatever our theological views, no wall of separation

wily of John Brown. To my eyes, the family looks very large and in need of relief. It comprises his brave fellow sufferers in the jail, the poor fugitives who are hunted still in the mountains of Virginia and Pennsylsubstituting therefor a form. I hope, then, that in addi-tion to our relief to the family of John Brown, we shall

empty handed, but had brought with him from Concord a appointed to solicit further subscriptions. The Chairm address. The meeting throughout was enthusiastic

OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHMOND, Vn., Nov. 17, 1859.

New Project of the Abolitionists to Free Old Brown—Leading Men of Virginia to be Spirited Off as Hostages—Brown to be Released or the Hostages Hung—They Should "Bag" Governor Wise—Where he is to be Found and how Nabbed—Efforts to get him to Address the People—The Prevailing Sentiment in Virginia on the Estating Criste— Strong Faith in the Conservation of Pennsylvania—The Election of a Black Republican President—The End of

the Union, &c.
The most plausible plan yet devised for the release of "Old Brown" has been recently developed through some agency at the North favorable to the pro-slavery cause Thaplan is, to make a descent upon some of the border regions of Virginia, and spirit off some of her leading regions of Virginia, and spirit off some of her leading citizens, who should be held as hostages to await the same fate as Brown. I understand that the whole plan has been revealed to the authorities here, and the pre-sumption is that some points on the Eastern Shore, acces-sible by steamer, may be chosen as the most available for a successful consummation of this daring purpose. With this view there would be little difficulty in charter-With this view there would be little difficulty in chartering a steamer in Baltimore or Philadelphia; and as to the
fact of seizing and carrying off the hostages, nothing is
more practicable. No military guard could be organized
upon a footing of efficiency sufficient to guarantee
the safety of every private individual along the
borders of Virginia against such a descent as
this plan is said to contemplate. There is very
little, difficulty in accomplishing it, but the sequel
would be disastrous. Virginia would undoubtedly
retailate and pursue this system, or remissing to the point of would be desarrous. Virginia would undoubtedly retailate and pursue this system of reprisal to the point of civil war. And yet with such a consequence distinctly in view, this plan is seriously contemplated. The information of its origin and detail is so complete and authonite as to leave but fittle doubt on this head. There is a prevailing conviction here, founded upon some recent developments, that Seward and his followers do really contemplate distunton, and that having brought the Southern mind to the cutminating point, they are determined to press the utilinatum.

pinte distunion, and that having brought the Southern mind to the culminating point, they are determined to press the utilizatum.

If they are bent upon securing hostages as a means of freeing "Old Brown," I know of no better means of effecting that purpose than by "bagging" Governor West. The task is not a difficult one. He can always be found at the executive mansion in this city, except during his office hours, from eight or nine o'clock in the morning until three in the atternoon. A steamer of light draught could run up to our wharf at any stage of the tide, and from the executive mansion to that point there are a series of private passes by which he could be led captive without much risk of detection. The York Biver Railroad opens as another fine avenue for such a purpose. He could be carried without much difficulty nearly half the distance to West Point by this road, and thence by stage to the point of embarkation on York river. The secinded character of the route presents the very best opportunity to accomplish such a purpose; and once on board a steamer at West Point, the capture might be deemed complate and the Governor might be deemed of the pregrate of Brewn's pardon. I know his ixeelency is rather obstinate under compulsion, but I magine for the reverse the effort is made and the capture accomplished the better.

culprits.

And he is warned to keep himself and his friends on And he is warned that it is prudent for Virginia, in concert

And be is warned to keep bimself and his friends on their guard, and that is is prudent for Varginia, in concert with Maryland, to augment forces near Charlestown and Harper's Ferry, as the days of the execution approach; and that the abolitionists are certainly tampering with and exciting the free negroes at various points in the North to some desperate attempt.

In view of everything surrounding the State and its border, it will be necessary for the people not to flock in crowds to the scene of the executions. The times when they occur will be the very times when the homesteads on the border will be meet threatened with torches. Let those not under arms at the executions band together as guards of the border. It is every apparent now, that a considerable force will be absolutely necessary in all the region of Loudon, Clarke, Jefferson, and Berkely counties. There will be full military force at the executions; but every citzen not in the ranks, one with another, ought to be arming and organizing as patrols and guards, and as yolupteer videttes.

VIRGINIA ARMING FOR CIVIL WAR.

I wish to do my mile in averting the imminent peril which threatens our country. No better means of doing this presents itself to me at this time than giving informato observe it. The indications of that sentiment are one quivocal to us at the South; but they are liable to easy quivocal to us at the South; but they are liable to easy misrepresentation. The North is evidently deceived as to the cause of the excitement which prevails everywhere through the Southern States. It is generally supposed to be a mere panic, consequent upon the Harper's Ferry émeute. I tell you, Mr. Editor, this is not so. No doubt that outrage caused a panic in the immediate neighborhood; but beyond that the matter has been regarded with indignation, it is true, but with nothing like the alarm which the Northern people suppose. Indeed, I have yet to see anything like alarm. By reference to the Southern press, you will observe that our clinears are everywhere forming military companies and arming themselves in

which the Northern people suppose. Indeed, I have yet to see anything like alarm. By reference to the Southern press, you will observe that our citizens are everywhere forming military companies and arming themselves, in preparation for the dangers which threaten us. But the deangers apprehended are not such as your people believe them to be. They do not arise from our slave population. The fear of insurrection here disturbs no man, woman or child. The dangers we are preparing to meet come from a different source.

The calmest and most, and who have hitherto souted every movement looking to a dissolution of our confederacy—now openly and unbestatingly express the opinion that the prospect of disunion is most imminent. The public mind is fast coming to the belief that the North and South can live together in harmony but a little while longer. This is the peril for which our citizens are arming themselves. They are preparing to meet it, and to maintain their rights in the worst exigency that may arise.

Your readers may ask—Why all this stir at this particular time? What is the cause of it, beyond the Harper's Ferry business? I will endeavor to explain the matter. The organization of the black republican party was forentially and necessarily a sectional party. Being ence organized, though for a temporary purpose, the Northern people have determined to perpetunte it, and through it to get possession of the general government, with all its power, its honors and emoisments. The recent elections at the North show this purpose most plainly, Now, is it to be expected that the South will submit to such a state of things? Can any same man believe that government can exist when it is conducted by a purely section al party—by a party whose leaders are intimical to the greatest interest of the Southern States? Now the South may be all wrong and the North all right in this matter, but that will make no difference in the result. The South, whether right or wrong, believes berself right, and endeavors to persuate its readers t

Sanborn was known to the Boston public previous to his present notoriety, on account of his having delivered a poem before the Mercantile Library Asseciation in this city, we believe in 1858. He is one of the women in breeches poets of Massachusetts; but his effort on this occasion did not warrant the Association in undergoing the expense of having it printed. He has been the fundanter of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, and, as such, probably knows as much about where the money went as anybody in the abolition ranks. If he had been called to Charlestown during the late trials, his testimony would doubtless have been interesting and important. At this distance, however, he appears remarkably harmless just about this time. Still there may be something more behind the Northern abolition scenes, and there may be yet another act to follow the Harper's Ferry tragedy. Of this more anon.

The Broderick Obsequies To-Day. The obsequies in honor of the late Hon. David C. Broderick, which were postponed from last Sunday on account of the rain, will take place to-day, without regard

The procession will form in reverse order, at one o'clock P. M., on Hudson street, the right resting on Christopher P. M., on Hudson street, the right resting on Christopher street. The line of march will be up Hudson street to Fourteenth street, Fourteenth street to Broadway, down Broadway to the Park, across the Park to Chatham street, up Chatham street to the Bowery, up the Bowery to Fourteenth street, Fourteenth street to University place, and thence to the University Building. The exercises will be held in the large chapel of the University. John M. Dwinnell, of Rochester, will believe the funeral oration. Harry Howard will act as Grand Marshal, assisted by the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department as Special Aids.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1859. "Broderick obsequies," if performed on a week day, deeming all such parades "bores," I have resolved, inas forbid their neighbors enjoying their own sense of reforbid their neighbors enjoying their own sense of religious propriety, to "turn out" to-morrow myself, and
take my family along with me, especially my sons—lads
of twelve and fourteen years—into whose minds I wish,
above all things, to instit the sentiment of religious toleration, and a hatred of religious bigotry. I hope the
friends of religious freedom throughout the city will make
te morrow an occasion of displaying to those moneyed religious hyporrites their utter contempt of them. This
rick of the Sabstatems, of obtaining the signatures of
men of more money than heart or brains to their wretched "Protest," will not avail much in a free and enlightened community. The Heart is doing a noble work
against the conting Puritaus. They cannot withstand it long,
if the peotle are only true to themselves and it. Most of
them Sabstatrian Pharisees are abolitonists; so I beg to
conclude my note, for their peculiar contemplation, with
the cry of the people, "Down with our slaveocratic Sabbatarian tackmaeters."

Personal Intelligence.

Prince Petrulla has left Vienna for Naplee, having been sun moned there by telegraph. It is expected that he will return to his post in a few weeks.

The Infanta of Spain, wife of Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, has just given birth to a son. Prince Adalbert, who is brother of King Otho, is, it may be remembered, designated as the heir presumptive to the throne of Greece.

Prince Michael Stourdza, of Servia, has arrived at Marsellies from Paris.

hance with a Catholic Princess.

At a recent meeting in Manchester, Mr. Cleeg related a story about an African Chief Ogoubana, who had taken to the cultivation of cotton, and had received from Mr. Cleeg a lamp of Sheffield manufacture, as his own price for sixty-seven pounds of cotton. Ugoubana had become so civilized that he now had a brass plate and knocker on his door, the former having inscribed on it his name and title.

Preparations are being made at Windsor Castle for the Preception of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia and suite, who were to arrive at Windsor shortly before the Pth of November, for the purpose of being present at the grand banquet to be given in honor of the brithday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Grand Duchess Mary of Russia is expected or the 10th at Complègne, France, when the hunting will such with commence; and the Queen of the Low Countries is daily expected at St. Cloud,

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Basis of a Settlement Agreed Upon by France and Great Britain.

The Interview Between Garibaldi and the Hing of Bardinia.

Improvement in Cotton and Breadstuffs Provisions Dull,

The Cunard steamship Canada, from Liverpool at three P. M. of the 5th inst., and Queenstown evening of the 7th

and for a week after leaving Queenstown.

orn were slightly higher.

The steamship Indian, from Quebec, arrived at Liver

sool at 2:10 P. M. of the 3d, and the Oty of Washington

CITY POLITICS.

Nominees for the Charter Election. es for charter officers to be voted for at the Decemother week all the contending parties will have their fay

Dist. Tammany Hall. 2—George P. Bickford. 4—Adjourned.

occasion of the previous meeting, some disagre body, and as the quieter way of determining the the shoulders of a committee composed of one delegate from each of the twenty two wards. Such a committee was straightway formed, to whom was entrusted th duty of selecting and submitting to the general body the name of a candidate who would take upon himself, for the general benefit of his class, the cares and responsibilities

duty of selecting and submitting to the general body the name of a candidate who would take upon himself, for the general benefit of his class, the cares and responsibilities of office. This committee attended yesterday at Tammany Hall, and brought around them a very numerous body of friends and retainers, anxious to know officially the result of their deliberations.

The committee met up stairs in the old familiar room a little after the appointed hour, three o'clook. There they remained about an hour and a half before the expectant crowd down stairs were enlightened as to what was going on. Then the selection of the committee was announced, and an enthusiastic member of the General Convention which had assembled to receive the report of the committee, stepped out upon the balcony and informed the outside crowd, the passers by, and all whom it might concorn, that Wm. F. Havenneyer was nominated by the committee of twenty-two as Mayor of the city, and that the general body had unanimously endorsed that nomination.

The speaker also announced that Samuel J. Tilden was nominated as Conneel to the Corporation, and that the ratification of that nomination had also been unanimous. The crowd bolow received the news without displaying any marked enthusiasm. A few cheered, but the effort was unsustained, and the fact that such an attempt had been made was lost in the noise and bustle of the street. In respect to the difficulty of Thursday evening, when the Convention failed to make a nomination, it is shot proper to state the pian then agreed upon. A committee of the various par-ies put in nomination, and from the greater to choose the lesser evil, or otherwise as they might happen to thi if. The committee was ordered to report on Saturday, at three o'clock; and previous to that hour a committee of the various parties put in nomination, and from the greater to choose the lesser evil, or otherwise as they might happen to thi if. The committee was refered to report of the various parties of the shot of the shot of the ho

scertained that the Wood faction had hired the autire

The American City Convention.

OMINATION OF RIFUS W. ANDREWS FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL—THE REPUBLICANS, AMERICANS
AND WHIGS TO UNITE ON ONE TICEST—THURLOW

The remnants of the recently powerful Amer met last night at No. 187 Rowers, for the nonmating candidates for the offices of Mayor ration Counsel. The attendance of delegates ullers of these two parties, with a view to de Vood and Mr. Havemeyer, the Mozart and To Iall nominees for the Mayorsity. This sp between Uncle Sam and Sambo is built

The Election in the Fourth Senatorial

It seems that in reference to the election in the Pourth Senatorial district, an allegation was made that Mr. McLeed Murphy, the successful candidate, had received from Mr. Fernando Wood a check for \$500 to assist him in defeating Wilson. To set himself right in the matter, Mr. Murphy addressed the following note to Mr. Wood:—

122 Broadway, Nov. 18, 1890.

HOR. FERNANDO WOOD:—

212 Broadway, Nov. 18, 1890.

HOR. FERNANDO WOOD:—

212 Broadway, Nov. 18, 1890.

HOR. FERNANDO WOOD:—

213 Broadway, Nov. 18, 1890.

HOR FERNANDO WOOD:—

124 Broadway, Nov. 18, 1890.

To this morning, wherein certain statements are made concerning to ur alleged participation in the late contest for timester in the Fourth district, As it is my intention to publish your reply. I have to request that you will contradict the "common report" to which Mr. Doyle refers in his court. Very truly, yours.

New Your, Nov. 19, 1898.

DEAR Sim—in reply to your note of this data; I have to say that I did not contribute, directly or indirectly, to your election as Sensor in the Fourth district. You did not solists of me any penuniary aid, ner cid I tender any. The whole story is a sheer fabrication, manufactured for a mischewome purpose. Very truly,

FERRANDO WOOD.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russell.

Nov. 19.—The court met early this morning, in order, if possible, to finish the trial of Horace Cooley, who was placed at the bar yesterday, charged with receiving parts of sewing machines, knowing them to have been stolen from the Wheeler & Wisson Manufacturing Company. The most of the day was occupied in examining John Rocewell and Benjamin T. Smith, witnesses for the prosecution, both of whom testilled that they yested Cooley's nlace and purchased portions of the Wheeler & Wilson had benjamin T. Smith, witnesses for the prosecution, both of whom testilled that they yested Cooley's nlace and purchased portions of the Wheeler & Wilson beatracted. place and purchased portions of the Whoole machines from the defendant. They were machines from the defendant. They were instructed, however, to do so by the company, with a view of securing the arrest and conviction of Gooley, who had purchased them from R. W. Rimbert, a carman connected with Wheeler & Wilson's establishment. The case was not finished at a late hour in the evening.

Judge Russell sentenced the following prisoners, who pleaded guilty to the charges preferred against them, thus saving the court the trouble of a trial:—

John Brainard, guilty of stealing a quantity of goods from John O. Whitehouse, was sent to the pententary for six months.

Charge of Perjury Against a Police
Sergeant.
COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevalt, P. J.
Nov. 19.—The People w. James Youddle.—Upon a de-

murrer to the indictment upon several grounds, the Court gave its judgment for the defendant, and discharged the prisoner from the indictment.

The was a member of the convention which framed our state constitution of 1846, and has been always considered an industrious, hard working lawyer.

A TAMMAY HALL BELKEATE EXPLAINS.

M. Patrick O'Grady, whose name appeared as one of the Tammany delegates to the Mayoraity Convention, from the First ward, and whose name it was stated was not in the Directory, keeps a "hotel" somewhere in the district.

Mountains ward, and whose name the was stated was not in the Directory, keeps a "hotel" somewhere in the district.

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Mountains ward, and whose name appeared as one of the bright before as a close of the bright before a sea, not be that we thousand acres of solid fames, afterding one of the grandest aghts he ever behald. In one place, on the top of a peak, the flames stretched up to the height of the loftiest trees, flapping their red and glaring wings in the most terrible manner. A great deal of timber and tankers, is being destroyed, and the fire has already easen its way through the mountainers drag the burning leaves away from their cablin, and suffer no personal lightry beyond an unconfortable warmth. The first good rain that comes will put the fire out. The fire in the mountaine, from its frequent occurrence, has ceased to occasion asy great degree of saarm.— Wheeley (Va.) Intelligence, Nev. 16.